THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

FROM EUROPE.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From the London Times, March 8.

We seem to have arrived at that turning point of the American war which brings us, as it were, within sight of the final scene, and the part we shall be called upon to play in it. The almost undisputed progress of a Federal army through Georgia and South Carolina, and the successive surrender of strongholds, believed to be impregnable, at its very approach, are by no means the only signs of Confederate exhaustion. The great maritime cities, for the defence of which such immense sacrifice had been made, have long been occupied by miserable remnants of their former population.—Two months ago, as appears from the letters of our correspondent, Charleston, the very cradle of the "rebelion," was a deserted and half ruined city; the cattle pasturing, and even the partidge bringing up her brood in the streets. No wonder the men could not be found to stay the progress of Sherman. Every place was under-garrisoned, and could not spare soldiers without inviting attack.—Material of all kinds was wanting. If the garrison of Fort Fisher, profiting by the experience of the first attack, had supplied themselves with two or three rifled guns of larger calibre, or had they completed the earthworks, where the causway from the river ran into the fort, or had they obtained the services of more officers acquainted with the works than the two who fell wounded early in the affair, and the scanty garrison not been raw recruits, the fort ought not to have fallen; but in all these "ifs" we read the lamentable condition of the Confederate cause. The men, the guns, the officers, the labor were simply not forthcoming, and without them forts cannot be held nor batdes won. Energy, and even confidence, it is said, are also on the decline. The Carolinas and their Southern neighbors showed the true Southern temperament at the outbreak of the struggle, when Virginia held back; but it is she now that holds her ground in the very face of the foe. History and military criticism, however, will have a good deal to say on the defence of Richmond when all is over. If that defence is now, as it is said, maintained by only thirty-five thousand against thrice that number then the confederation cannot complain of the capital; and, whatever the object, that force does well which keeps thrice its number in check. But the strength of the whole Confederacy has long been drained for the sake of the capital, when headquarters could as easily have been established in a less assailable position. That, however, has been the case on both sides, and it is very remarkable that when the founders of the Union made it part of their plan to do as much as possible without a capital at all, except just for the convenience of common deliberation, the chief feature of this war should be the obstinate defence of two capitals at a cost of blood and treasure beyond all proportion to their value.

The exhaustion we have mentioned is the point to which speculations on the probability of peace have been most generally confined. The Confederates have with a much less population of whites than the Federals; and this disparity was practically increased by the great distance of some of the States and the want of communication. It was enough if the Southern and Western States of the confederation could defend themselves. But as the war advanced the Federal cause was continually and largely recruited by emigration—a resource entirely wanting on the other side. Europe, therefore, saw with admiration the gallant stand made by the Confederates, their military genius and their personal courage; but it saw also that the end was only a question of time on one side or of weariness on the other. It appears as if the South is exhausted by the war before the North is wearied of it, and that the end is not far. The cause is simply bleeding to death. The Confederates can make peace whenever they please by returning to the Union, and they will find the way made easy. As to conditions of peace, it is needless to discuss more than one, and that is a joint stock of grudges against this country. As in many other quarrels, a common object of hatred is the occasion and ground of reconciliation. The treasuries of the two sides will not produce a large sum, but their grievances with England mount up to something considerable. We are prepared for this. A bloody quarrel must leave bitter rememorances and much indignation. These must have an object, and if the combatants shake hands the next victim that can be found is an unconcerned and unsympathetic bystander. Who better, indeed, than the policeman himself, if he can be attacked with impunity?

As the Federal Government maintains that it has a quarrel with us in the shape of claims which we do not acknowledge, and it has a great deal to gain by a successful war with us, the question to which we have to address ourselves is simply whether they can go to war with us with a fair prospect of success. If they can, they certainly will. The first consideration that occurs is that if the Confederates are exhausted, the Federals are only less so; and if the latter only succeed by the exhaustion of their Southern foe, they are not likely to find success easy by turning against a new foe with untouched strength and resources. It is true that there is a large army, many of whom may now be called veterans, and all in the hands of men with some experience of actual fighting. But the soldier, in all ages, after a certain period of hardship, pines for repose, and longs for his snug farm, even though after a brief interval he is again ready for fighting. Throughout the whole of the States industry is more or less in a standstill for men, and it offers wages that compete with the enormous bounties and pay of the soldier. The attraction of peace will be irresistible after five years or more of this desperate work. So we must consider whether men will enlist again for a new war against a new and certainly not less vigorous foe. They must be paid first on the old account; and there is not a soldier in the service whose pay is not many months in arrears. But that will be as a trifle compared with the new bill. The American Treasury, hopelessly insolvent, will have to try conclusions with the treasury which paid a hundred millions sterling for one war ten years ago, and has been reducing taxation ever since. It would have to do this with a crippled commerce, for though both would play this game, America would have her full share of its forfeits. For every *Alabama* that has sneaked out of our ports a hundred would steam out with the British colors. New York, too, which has hitherto fought at a distance and given money rather than men, would have to bear the brunt of the new struggle, and might haply share the fate of Charleston, Savannah, and a few other of its victims. The Federal territory might not be inviolate, and if Canada can be reached it can also strike home. Long wars, distant enterprises, familiarity with command, the exercise of proconsular authority, the mutual jealousies of chiefs and a real dictatorship at headquarters, are sure in the end to break up a republic. The statesmen of that republic have lately had some reason to survey their past policy, domestic as well as foreign, and to apply to it higher and truer principles than those which satisfy the vulgar tests of every day life. They may possibly have come to the conclusion that States are not to be founded on violence, aggression and fraud. They may discover that, after all, the New World is amenable to the same moral code, the same political wisdom, the same laws of providence as the Old. On comparing notes, they may find that the men and the States that successively started with a very reasonable hope of conquering and annexing all Asia, all Africa, and even altogether, did not succeed, and had even to pay fearful penalties, sooner or later, for the very attempt. So, putting all things together, we are inclined to believe that the government of Washington *will not attack us immediately on the conclusion of this present war, and that it will therein show its wisdom.* It would, however, be most inconvenient and costly and disagreeable to have a quarrel hanging over our heads waiting for American convenience and opportunity. When the time comes our statesmen will have to see that we are not placed under that penance. If that, indeed, is to be our fate, and we are to live in daily expectation of news that the United States have marched upon our provinces for the satisfaction of some old claims vamped up for the occasion, then we may be excused if we are less anxious to see the present war over than we otherwise should be.

From the London Times, March 6.

* * President Davis once said that if Richmond were taken, the war could still be maintained for twenty years in Virginia alone, and the truth of the saying may soon be tested. It is even now reported that the evacuation of Richmond is in contemplation, and that General Lee will transfer his command to Lynchburg. In the end it is thought that Sherman may join Grant, and that the two Federal armies may be joined into one; but if Lee is also joined by Beauregard, it is possible that his military genius may still give him the ascendancy. He himself is confident, and his elevation to the chief command will secure his countrymen the full benefit of his transcendant abilities. But the North has now found in Grant and Sherman two generals of a very different stamp from those to whom its armies were once entrusted. Sherman is enterprising and sagacious, and has hitherto been successful. Grant has been unsuccessful, but he has stubbornly refused to recognize defeat, and has proved the value of this tenacity of purpose. The next operations of this most eventful war will be expected with singular interest. The Confederate ports are lost, but the loss was deliberately accepted, and their garrisons have been saved. Lee and Beauregard are at the head of unbroken armies, and the spirit of the South has rather been raised than depressed by its recent reverses. But one Federal army, at any rate, can range at will over Southern territory, and the feeling of the South under this infliction is a most important point to be ascertained. The Federals have recovered their military reputation; but, if the South is still resolved to stand out to the end, they have made but little progress towards the conclusion of the war.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * *

II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DE-livered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—4t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61,

* * * * * * * *

X. NO EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY IN THE GUARD for Home Defence for mental or physical disability will be valid except those granted by the District Boards regularly appointed in orders issued from this office, and all exemptions heretofore granted by irregular Constituted Boards, such as that of Drs. Walker and Smith, when only the latter was a regular member of the Board—are declared void. All persons holding such exemptions must appear before the regular Boards for re-examination, or they will be assigned to duty in the 1st Class.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
288—d1t. Adjutant General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 28th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61.

* * * * * *

XIII. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE 2D Class Home Guard in Franklin, Granville, Nash Wilson and Warren counties will immediately call into the field their respective commands, and will shoot down without hesitation, any person found impressing or stealing property of any kind, who is not a commissioned officer and acting under proper authority.

They are authorized to receive any person not liable to serve in the Home Guard who may wish to volunteer in their commands.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN.
287—1t. Adjutant General.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865. [No. 289.

HOSPITALS—WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGRO MEN, Women and Boys, for Nurses, Cooks, Waiters and Washerwomen in the Hospitals in this State. Schedule prices will be paid for men, the others paid proportionably. Apply to me at Raleigh.

Surgeon J. G. Brodnax, Wake Forrest.
Surgeon W. H. Moore, Greensboro'.
Surgeon W. A. Hall, High Point.
Surgeon S. Baruele, Thomasville.
Surgeon J. W. Hall, Salisbury.
Surgeon R Gibbon, Charlotte.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
281—6t. Medical Director.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th.
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st.
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd.
Troy, April 5th.
Carthage, April 7th and 8th.
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.
March 24, 1865. 283—d3tw1t.

TAKE UP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH February, 1865, my negro man SANDERS, (or SAM.) He is about twenty-three years old, near six feet high, rather spare built, but very perfect in form and action, speaks quick and distinct when spoken to, with a good set of front teeth; had on, when he left, a cap, grey pants and blue round-about coat.

It is believed this man (a dark brown color, nearly black) is making his way to our army near Petersburg, and it may be to the enemy. Now this notice is to request all persons in and out of the army to apprehend said boy so that I get him, and I will give, for his apprehension and delivery to me, five hundred dollars in Confederate currency or a corresponding sum, if apprehended and confined so I can get him.

WM. B. BOWE,
Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.
March 25, 1865. 284—5t*.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity of the County of Buncombe, made in the case of John D. Hyman and Wife, against Preston F. Patton and others, I will sell on the premises on the 8th day of April, 1865, the magnificent FARM situated in said county in the Swannanoa River, two miles south of Asheville, containing

800 Acres,

known as the Homestead of the late Fidelio Patton. It is sold for the purpose of partition. The tract of land is one of the best and most desirable in this part of the State. The land is excellent—much of it BOTTOM, and portions heavily timbered. It is convenient to the flourishing town of Asheville, and lies on the bank of one of the most beautiful streams in the world.

It is convenient to several public highways, and the Western North Carolina Rail Road will probably pass down the river on the bank opposite to it.

A better opportunity to purchase a first rate Farm could not be offered in this part of the State.

Terms made known on day of sale.

I. B. SAWYER,
C. M. E of Buncombe County.
March 24th, 18 5. 283—tds.

$2,000 REWARD!

BROKE THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, ON Sunday night, the 19th inst., and escaped, WILLIAM and HENDERSON, slaves of James Cooper, who were confined under sentence of death for Rape.

WILLIAM is a black, thick, heavy boy, about 25 years old, full face; about 5 feet 8 inches high.

HENDERSON is dark brown, low, heavy built, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; about 28 years old.

I will pay Two Thousand dollars for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in any jail so I can get them, or one thousand for either.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff
of Granville County.
Oxford, N. C., March 24, 1865. 49—2w*.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Witners, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harroll, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

READ IT!

THE ABDUCTION!

THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORnia and Mexico, by W. P. Wilkins, Esq.
Commenced in the

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

this week. Ready to-day.
Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 273—2t.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P D Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; C. John D Hyman, Henderson.

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Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Welden Edwards Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr. Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

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68	J W Hinton,	E G Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion. Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKamey.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Two Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

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ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day, - - - -	$ 5 00	One week, - - -	$ 20 00
Two days, - - - -	10 00	Two weeks, - - -	60 00
Three days, - - -	15 00	Three weeks, - - -	90 00
Four days, - - -	20 00	One month, - - -	120 00
Five days, - - -	25 00	Two months, - - -	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
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Apr.							1
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May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
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Aug			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Nov				1	2	3	4
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Dec.						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING a NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

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We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

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PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1865.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES indicate that the people of Alabama are being raided upon by the enemy. The spirit of resistance is rising in that State and Georgia, and troops are rallying to meet them.

We have no news from Sherman's lines. He will require some days yet before he can resume active operations. In the meantime Gen. Johnston's forces are being fully organized to meet him.

A most exciting rumor prevails that Stoneman's raiders were moving into this State. Those who understand the situation speak confidently of our being prepared to defeat the object of the movement. It is deemed unadvisable to make public the particulars of the rumor.

WE ARE within forty or fifty miles of the seat of war in North Carolina, yet all our efforts to obtain interesting and reliable news have been futile. We find that presses abroad get more circumstantial accounts of battles occurring near us than we do. The battle of Averasboro occurred within forty miles of us, and yet the most circumstantial account of it we obtained from the Charlotte papers.

We fully approve of the reticence of our commanders, and of the public journals. All publications which would convey intelligence to the enemy which he should not have, should be carefully avoided, yet there is much interesting matter occurring kept concealed from our own people, which could not benefit the enemy, and would be highly valued by our people. Frequently our readers are indebted to Yankee accounts for information which would come sooner and much more reliable from our own papers, but for the disposition to keep almost everything from the public ear.

We find the old saying, "no news is good news," has been reversed by our people. The failure of our public journals to keep the public advised of the progress of events, keeps up a despondent or feverish state of feeling, which can do us no good.

It would gratify us and our readers greatly, if we could procure an intelligent, cautious correspondent or several of them in both Gen. Lee's and Gen. Johnston's armies. We have made the effort to procure them, and hope yet to succeed. Cannot some one furnish us a particular account of the battle or battles near Bentonsville? Our troops fought gallantly there, and it is an encouragement to them to know that the public appreciate them.

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES. The large number of strangers coming to this city, requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the city police and the Provost Guards to prevent the coming and going of spies from the Yankee army. Many of them it is said, are prowling about dressed in Confederate uniform, and professing to be attached to various commands in our army. Those who are well acquainted with the human face, will find it difficult to believe, that every man he sees every day in Confederate uniform, is a bona fide Confederate officer or private. It is well therefore, for every one to be on the alert.

Several of these fellows paid a visit to Fayetteville some days before the Yankees entered that place. A story is told of one, for which we do not vouch, but which may be true. After the Yankees arrived at Fayetteville, it is said, that an officer went to a lady and told her, that he wanted her silver and other valuables. She replied that she had none. He told her that he knew better, and that she had buried them. She tried to evade his questions, but at length he told her to come along with him in the garden, and he would show her where she had buried them. The lady went with him and presently came to a plank lying in the walk, when he told her it was under that plank, and that he helped her to bury it there only a few days before. The lady at once recognised his features as the Confederate officer who called upon her a few days previous. The inhuman Yankee took the plunder it is said, and went off with it.

BILL OWENS, the notorious deserter, house burner, murderer, &c, who some time since moved his trial to Chatham Superior Court, was taken from the jail of that county on Wednesday night the 22d instant, by a party of persons unknown to the jailor, and shot to death—four balls penetrating his body.

Our informant states that the trial was to have taken place last week, but the Judge presiding declined to try the case, and as soon as it was ascertained there was to be no trial, a party of persons called on the jailor at night, demanding the keys of the jail, threatening his life in case of refusal. The jailor seeing that resistance was useless, delivered the keys to them, when they proceeded to the jail, took out Owens, and carried him some half mile from town and shot him.

AMONG THE WOUNDED at Petersburg we regret to find the names of Lt. Col. S. McD. Tate, of the 6th N. C. Regiment, badly in face; Lt. Col. H. C. Jones, 57th N. C., severe in arm; and Maj. Bell, 21st N. C., hand slight.

LIBERAL GIFT OF COLORED TROOPS.—The liberal action of a meeting of farmers in Roanoke county, Virginia, in offering to emancipate such of their slaves as will volunteer in the army, has been mentioned. We append the form of the pledge and the names of the signers:

We whose names are hereunto subscribed mutually pledge ourselves to emancipate such of our negro men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, as will volunteer as soldiers in the Confederate service, promising them that they shall be permitted to return to their homes, and that proper provision will be made for them and their families when the war is over:

B Pitser, Jno H Smith, G W Shanks, T B Evans, J W Johnston, J C Deyerle, C W Burwell, G M Pitzer, F J Chapman, J K Pitser, David S Read, G B Board, J M Trout, A J Deyerle, Hiram Hansbrough, H A Edmundson, James Wade, R B Moorman, S G Wood, Wm W Utts, Giles, Barnette, A E Huff, A R McCorkle.

Col. John D. Kennedy, of the second South Carolina regiment, Kershaw's old brigade, has been made a Brigadier.

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY. The telegraph has already announced, in general terms, the fight which occurred at or near Bentonsville on Sunday and its results. Without entering into details, which at this time it may be contraband to make public, the *South Carolinian* is permitted to publish the following:

Bentonsville is a small village, on a little stream known as Mill Creek, in a South-easterly direction from Raleigh, and, say, twenty-two miles from Smithfield. The locality is similar to that of the renowned Wilderness in Virginia—flat, thick and swampy. Little artillery, consequently, could be used on either side. The enemy were moving towards Goldsboro' to effect a junction with Schofield, the 15th and 17th corps being on one road and the 14th and 20th on the other. Learning this fact, General Johnston threw a portion of his army across the front of the latter division of the Yankee command, and the desired attack was brought on.—His purpose was evidently to whip the enemy in detail. Our men never fought better. The Federal lines were charged repeatedly and with success, the Yankees giving away frequently in confusion, and, proving themselves thoroughly unable, where the numbers were even approximately equal to withstand the vigorous attacks of our columns.

During the latter portion of the engagement, an attempt was made by General Johnson to flank the Yankee position, but, failing from some cause in its execution, it was abandoned and the fight ceased, leaving us in possession of all we had gained. During the night our lines were rectified, and we awaited the anticipated attack on the following day. The next morning the 15th corps was brought up, but did not make an assault until the afternoon.

This was repulsed with ease. Skirmishing continued all day. On Tuesday, the 17th corps was brought up, and very heavy skirmishing resulted.

The enemy felt our line from right to left until, it is said, finding an opportunity, he made a bold push for the town of Bentonsville, which was reached by two divisions. At this juncture General Hardee, with Cummings Georgia brigade and a brigade of Texas cavalry, charged and drove them out in a handsome manner, capturing a number of prisners. That night our army withdraw, since which time we are not advised of any fighting except by our cavalry, which, under Hampton, attacks the enemy on every proper occasion.

There appears to be no doubt that Schofield and Sherman have at last met at or near Goldsboro, at which place the Federals are supposed to be entrenching. General Johnson, however, has the inside track, is in a position which gives him the advantage of the first move on the chess-board, and from which we may anticipate the happiest results.

The Post-Master-General has re-established the Post Office known by the name of Healing Springs, in Davidson county, and appointed W. R. Redwine, Post Master.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS IN GENERAL J. E. JOHNSTON'S ARMY. A regular Post Master having been appointed to serve in this army the better to facilitate the delivery of mails, parties writing to officers or soldiers of this command will be particular to give as address, the Company, Regiment, Brigade or staff on which they may be serving and say "Johnston's Army" as destination.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

THE FIGHT AT PETERSBURG SATURDAY.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
March 25, 1865—6,30 A. M.

This morning, at daybreak, Gordon's division charged the works of the enemy, and at 6 o'clock had captured their main line of works for a considerable distance. One of their strongest batteries, nearly opposite to the Blanford Cemetery, had, at that hour, been captured, and the guns turned upon the enemy.

I have seen about two hundred prisoners. Many others have gone in on other roads. They state that it was a perfect surprise; that they had no idea of an attack, and that they had no troops except the Ninth corps (Burnside's) on this side of the Appomattox. The works were first carried by the sharpshooters of Gordon's division.

Just before advancing, Gen. Gordon made them quite an encouraging speech, promising to reward them faithfully if successful, and calling strongly upon their feeling of patriotism.

A complete Yankee trick was played upon them in the first charge. Our men, for once, made capital of that disgraceful practice which has, of late, been but too common in our army—that of deserting. Orders were given to the sharpshooters to advance with their guns at a trail, and as much concealed as possible. When in view of the picket line, they cried out, "Don't shoot; don't shoot."

"You need not be afraid; we won't shoot; come on, Johny—come on, we are glad to see you," the Yankees replied.

And they did go on, and were in the picket line before the trick was discovered. Scarcely a gun was fired until we moved on to the second line.

We captured two forts in the morning charge—one of which is that from which the city has suffered most severely.

A. T.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
March 25—11 A. M.

The firing has ceased. All is once more quiet. The troops have returned to camp.

The affair did not prove so favorable as at first augured. The enemy enfiladed us from right and left, in the captured works, to such an extent that we could no longer held them without the loss of many men, and they were consequently, ordered back to to their original lines.

General Lee was on the field, and conducted the whole affair.

ORANGES AND LEMONS IN CALIFORNIA.—The attempt to grow oranges and lemons in California is every year becoming more successful. The principal groves are at Los Angelos, where there are half a dozen men engaged in the business.—Oranges are grown in other places in the State, but mainly in gardens and for private use. There were about 60,000 oranges and 30,000 lemons grown last year at Los Angeles. This year nearly 100,000 oranges and 40,000 lemons have been raised in that vicinity. The oranges grown this year are larger and in every way better than last year's crops, and sold at the grove at three dollars per hundred. The largest growers are two Frenchmen at the Mission San Gabriel, whose crop last year amounted to about 25,000 oranges, beside a quantity of lemons.

Hon. John P. Stockton (Democrat), son of Commodore Stockton, was elected by the New Jersey Legislature to the United States Senate. Hon. John C. Ten Eyck (Union) retires by reason of expiration of term. Stockton received forty votes; Ten Eyck, twenty-seven; scattering, four.

The society of ladies is a school of politeness.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUT. GENERAL STEWART OF OPERATIONS UNDER GEN. HOOD.

HDQR'S STEWARTS CORPS, A. of T.,
NEAR TUPELO, MISS,
January 12, 1865.

Col. A. B. Mason, A. A. G:

SIR—In compliance with the wishes of the Commanding General, I submit the following brief report of the operations of this corps, from July 18th 1864, the day on which Gen. Hood took command of the army of Tennessee, to September 29th 1864, the day on which we recrossed the Chattahoochie. On the 18th of July we lay in bivouac on the south side of Peach Tree Creek, between the Marietta and Pace's Ferry road. On that or the following day we commenced entrenching—the enemy having crossed the Chattahoochie, and advanced, on Sunday the 17th, to the vicinity of Peach Tree Creek. This Corps was on the left, Hardee in the centre, Cheatham's (formerly Hoods) on the right of the army. On the morning of the 20th, it was decided at army headquarters that at 1 o'clock p. m., that day an attack should be made on the enemy by this corps, and Hardee's. The plan was for the Divisions (commencing on Hardee's right) to move forward successively in echelon, at intervals of some 200 yards to attack the enemy drive him back to the creek, and then press down the creek to the left. Should the enemy be found entrenched, his works were to be carried, everything on our side of the creek was to be taken, and our crossing to the other side of the creek was to depend on our success. Such were the instructions of the Commanding General to General Hardee and myself. I was to hold a Division in reserve. It seems that a Division had been drawn from the lines on the right of Hardee's Corps. His Corps and mine were to close to the right far enough to cover the space vacated by this Division—the space to be divided between the two Corps. This would have shifted my line a half Division front to right, perhaps at most half a mile.

The Division and Brigade Commander were notified of the work to be done, and directed to reconnoitre the ground in front of their lines as far as practicable. At one o'clock I found the left of Hardee's corps just beginning to shift to the right. Feeling that this change was not important, and that not a moment was to be lost in making the attack comtemplated, a staff officer was despatched to the Commanding General to inform him of the fact and requesting an order to stop the movement to the right—and commence the forward movement. The result was, however, that to keep up connection with the other corps, my line was moved a mile and a half or two miles to the right, and my right division (Loring's) did not move forward—following the one on its right in the prescribed order, until, nearly four o'clock. My instruction to Division commanders and through them to brigade and Regimental commanders, were to move forward and attack the enemy, if found intrenched to fix bayonets and carry his works; to drive him back to the creek, and then press down the creek; that we were to carry everything in our front on our side of the creek. Loring's division was on the right, Walthall's in the centre, and French's the reserve division on the left.

The instructions given were obeyed promptly and with alacrity. Loring's division moved forward and carried the works in their front, but were compelled to fall back by an enfilade fire from the right because the left division of the other corps had not moved up to the attack. Walthall's division also engaged the enemy with great spirit, while French's was moved so as to cover the left and be in supporting distance. Learning the cause of the check to Loring's Walthall's and divisions, an officer was despatched to request Gen. Hardee to allow his left division to co-operate with Loring's in carrying the line in its front. Before an answer was received, a staff officer brought me an order from the Commanding General to retire to the entrenched line from which we advanced, and the conflict terminated. The loss in Loring's and Walthall's divisions, especially the former, was heavy. These commanders, their officers and men behaved entirely to my satisfaction, and I cannot but think had the plan of the battle, as I understood it, been carried out fully, we would have achieved a great success. I beg leave to refer to subordinate reports, for the names of those who distinguished themselves by special gallantry, and of the brave officers and men whose blood was so freely, and it would seem uselessly shed on this occasion, as well as for those details it is impossible to embrace in this sketch.

Thursday night, July 21st, the army fell back to the line around Atlanta, this corps occupying the space from Peachtree creek to a redoubt on a a hill to the left of the Turner's Ferry road, being still the left of the army.

On the 22d we were again ordered to be in readiness to attack the enemy, following the corps on our right, but for reasons unknown to me, the battle did not become general on that day. On the 28th the enemy, by extending to his right, had nearly gained the Lickskillet road—Loring's and Walthall's Divisions had been relieved at the trenches, and it was expected that French's would be that night. As I understood the instructions, Gen. Lee, commanding corps, was to move out on the Lickskillet road, attack the enemy's right flank and drive him from that road and the one leading from it by Mt. Ezra Church. My own orders were to move with the divisions named to the point where our own line of works crossed the Lickskillet road. French's division, when relieved, and one from some other corps, were to rejoin us, and at an early hour next morning, we were to move out upon that road, turn to the right, pass in rear of the enemy and attack. On reaching the point inditated, Lee's corps was found to be engaged, and in need of assistance. Accordingly, Walthall's division was moved out, (Loring's following as support,) and formed on Lee's left. It attacked the enemy, strongly posted on a hill, and failing, after a desperate fight and heavy loss, to dislodge him, Loring's Division was placed in position along the Lickskillet road, and Walthall directed to withdraw in rear of Loring's. A short time previous to this, General Loring was wounded, leaving his division under the command of Brig. Gen. Featherston. While his division was taking its position, I was myself disabled, and did not return to duty till the 15th of August. At this time the corps occupied the line from the Marietta road to a short distance west of the Lickskillet road. Nothing of special interest occurred beyond the constant skirmishing along the picket lines, until the end of August, when the enemy moved from our front and moved upon Jonesboro'. This corps remained in position around Atlanta until it became necessary to evacuate the place, retiring towards McDonough, and finally to Lovejoy's Station, where it remained until September 18th. On that day we marched for Palmetto, on the A and W P. railroad, and on the 20th took position on the left of the army, between the railroad and the Chattahoochie, where we remained, undisturbed, until the 29th, when we crossed the river at Pumpkin Town, near Cross Anchor.

It is due them to express my high appreciation of the conduct and services of the several members of my staff, namely, Lieut. Col. F. F. Sevier, A. I. G., and his assistants, Licuts, Cabal and Hopkins, and private Williams, of the New Orleans Light Horse; Major Douglas West and Captain W. D. Hale, of A. G. Department: Major Foster, Captain Porter, Lieuts. DeSaullet and McFall, of the Engineers; Lieuts. Ridley and Stewart, Aids; Captain Vanduford, ordnance officer, Major Mason, Q M., and Major Murphy, C. S. To Captain Greenleaf and his company, the Orleans Light Horse, I acknowledge my obligations for valuable service.

Very respectfully, Colonel,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ALEX. P. STEWART,
Lieut. General.

Reports from Loring's division, and of Maj. Gen. French, of action July 20th, forwarded with this. Others will be forwarded when received.

Respectfully,
(Signed) A. P. S.

SHERMAN IN GOLDSBORO'—HE GOES NEXT TO RALEIGH.

A Washington telegram of the 22d says:

The *Republican* says the Government has received intelligence that, on Sunday last, General Sherman's army entered Goldsboro', North Carolina. His march was unopposed.

The two armies of Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction.

The *Republican* extra further says Sherman's present command is sufficiently formidable to confront Lee's whole army in the open field, without the assistance of Grant, and no force that the rebels may raise can impede Sherman's triumphant march northward.

A special from Washington, to the *Evening Telegraph*, says a messenger arrived, with news from General Sherman to Monday, *via* City Point.

Goldsboro' was occupied by our forces on Sunday, and the army moved immediately in pursuit of the enemy.

Refugees all report that Johnston is moving to Richmond to join Lee, and that his army is really unfit for heavy fighting, and that Hoke's troops are the only men that can be relied upon.

Raleigh will be captured with but little, if any fighting.

General Sheridan is off on another raid. It is said that he will intercept Johnston in his retreat.

The Army of the Potomac is believed to be advancing west. A great battle is expected soon.

A letter from Newbern says:

The Neuse river is navigable for vessels of light draft as far as Goldsboro,' but during the war none of our vessels have penetrated higher than Kinston, where the railroad bridge, which was without a draw, obstructed further progress. The completion of the railroad from Kinston to Goldsboro', together with the navigation of the Neuse to Kinston, will fully supply both Sherman and Schofield.

Both Beaufort and Newbern will be made bases of supplies. The steamer Euterpe sailed to day for Beaufort with a cargo of clothing for Sherman's army. Quartermaster General Meigs was a passenger on board.

From the Standard.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

PETTIGREW HOSPITAL.

A list of wounded soldiers received since March 10th, at Pettigrew Hospital, No. 13. This list includes soldiers wounded at Kinston, Fayetteville, Averysboro' and Bentonsville:

A M Odum, I, 2nd S C Art'y, right leg.
W M Major, G, 2nd S C Art'y, left arm.
J P Phillips, G, 1st S C Art'y, left thigh.
J H Lee, F, 1st S C, Art'y left leg.
W H Knighton, B, 22nd Geo, batt'n, right ankle.
J C Brown, B, 32nd Geo batt'n, right hip.
Jas Mays, A, 1st S C Art'y, left leg.
J Fitzgerald, C, 1st S C Art'y, left thigh.
Sgt J A DeFord, Joe Thompson Art'y, thigh.
W G Stephens, Joe Thompson Art'y, right leg.
Jno Edwards, I, 1st S C Art'y, left thigh.
Wm Watson, H, 1st S C inf., lower jaw.
P Kyton, I, 1st S C Art'y, left foot
J Thigpen, A, Lucas Battery, S C, left leg.
H Childers, D, 1st S C Art'y, right thigh.
E Saunders, I, 1st S C inf, left shoulder.
E Williams, B, 22d Geo Batt'n, left ankle.
B Huggins, A, 1st S C Art'y, right leg.
Corpl L Percy, Legardeur's La Battery, left arm.
Jno Pemberton, Legardeurs La Battery, breast.
A M Lane, K, 1st S C art,y, right foot.
W E Nunn, Lucas S C battery, right leg.
Saml Byrd, F, 2d S C artillery, right thigh.
Lieutenant J T Walton, I, 28th Ga Bat, left arm amp.
Capt I Ransom, C, 28th Ga bat, left foot.
Lt E H Gasque, A, 8th Miss, right leg.
J F Atkinson, H, 1st S C infantry, left arm.
J W B Orr, K, 6th S C cav, left side.
Corpl J P Martin, E, 10th S C cav, left jaw.
Ira Reyners, F, 19th S C, left leg.
Sgt H T Versy, G, 34th Ala, left hand.
Col Sgt C C Oliver, G, 34th Ala, contusion.
B F Carlisle, K, 27th Ga, left arm amp.
J O Hall, 1st N C bat, left foot.
E J Mitchell, H, 22d Ala, left leg.
C Saperman, A, 42d N C, right thigh.
L P Robinson, Paris battery, left leg.
A J Smithson, Paris bat, arm broken.
W J Aubrey, L, 12th La, neck.
W Bradford, I, 40th N C, knee.
J W Grissom, G, 29th Ala, left hand.
Sgt B S Bracewell, G, 39th Ala, right arm.
Jas Roberts, A, 39th Ala, left hand.
J M Langley, K, 25th Ala, breast.
L L Patten, F, 66th N C, right hip.
W Stoner, B, 42d N C, right leg.
Sgt Maj W L Nisbet, 34th Ala, right hip.
W D Gulledge, C, 40th N C, right arm amputated.
H L Rush, C, 34th Ala, right knee.
Jno Lassiter, B, 25th Ark, left arm amputated.
M Lambert, H, 42d N C right knee.
T J Martin, A, 12th La, left foot.
Jno Pittman, I, 3d Miss, left leg fractured.
W F Bennett, D, 6th Ga, right leg amp.
J W Willis, C, 40th N C, left leg.
H Phelps, K, 6th Ga, left thigh.
M Davis, C 1st Ark, left leg.
J Melvin, H, 36th N C artillery, left leg.
Sgt J G Wilson, C, 48th Tenn, right leg.
J A Nelson, C, 45th Ala, left thigh.
J J Preston, F, 54th Ala, right thigh.
J Hildreth, B, 40th Ala, right leg.
J H Stephenson, 1st bat Jr Res, left hand.
J B Taylor, G, 25th Ala, head.
A J Sparks, 28th Ga, lower jaw fractured.
Sgt Maj F Robertson, 1st Ark M R, breast.
Sgt S Whitaker, E, 54th Ala, right hip.
Capt Jno Keely, B, 19th Ga, left leg broken.
Adjt Jesse Pyre, 27th Ga, left knee.
Capt W J McDougald, N C T, unattached, right arm and body.
H C Harris, K, 17th N C, left side.
J A Walter, L, 17th N C, right thigh.
Lt W T Williamson, C, 1st Ala, shoulder.
Sgt H W Gibson, E, 25th Ala, neck.
F M Griffith, G, 6th Ga, right arm.
T S Graham, C, 1st N C bat, mouth.
Corpl J Q Lambeth, H, 42d N C, left eye.
Corpl Z Cofield, B, 13th N C bat art, right arm broken.
H L King, A, 6th Ark, left hip.

OLD PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN.

Beauties without fortune have sweethearts plenty, but husbands none at all.

Far-fetched and dear-bought is good for the ladies.

There is many a good wife that can't sing and dance well.

The rich widow cries with one eye and rejoices with the other.

He that tells his wife news is but newly married.

Two women in one house,
Two cats and one mouse,
Two dogs and one bone,
Never could agree as one.

Women grown bad are worse than men, because the corruption of the best turns to the worst.

She that is born a beauty is half married.

She that has an ill husband shows it in her dress.

Saith Solomon the wise, "A good wife is a good prize."

She who is born handsome is born married.

Who has a bad wife has purgatory for a neighbor.

The cunning wife makes her husband her apron.

The more women look in their glasses the less they look to their houses.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From the South.

MONTGOMERY, March 28.

A Federal column from fifteen to eighteen hundred strong struck the Alabama and Florida road seventy miles below here yesterday morning. The passenger train which left here on Thursday evening collided with the wreck and was captured.—Conductor Winn and some passengers were wounded. The passengers were robbed and rollling stock destroyed. The enemy left, stating their destination was Greenville.

Gov. Watts called upon the citizens to prepare to defend the city. The commandant of the post ordered the organization of all belonging to the army to repel the movements on the railroad.

The steamers *Folly* and *Dixie* collided on the river four miles above the city last night. The *Dixie* was sunk, but the crew was saved. Five bales of cotton on board was lost.

The enemy on the railroad below, moved down the road after the capture and destruction of the trains below Greenville. Their force is reported 2500 strong, principally infantry. The railroad little injured as far as ascertained.

Forces are rapidly accumulating for the defence, and the alarm is subsiding.

The report of the capture of Clantons command between Pollard and Pensacola, is unfounded.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 29.

New York papers of the 27th received.

Staunton, in a letter to Dix relative to the fight near Petersburg on Saturday says the enemy with a strong force suddenly assaulted and captured Fort Sundman but after a very serious contest the Fort was recaptured with sixteen hundred rebel prisoners two battle flags and all the guns uninjured. A later telegram claiming the capture of twenty seven hundred, says Grant estimated the rebel loss in killed and wounded, three thousand, Union loss less than eight hundred.

A dispatch from Schofield dated 21st reports that he occupied Goldsboro that evening with but slight opposition.

Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonsville on Sunday. Sherman's right (17th corps) was near Mount Olive on Sunday night. Schofield further reports the capture at Goldsboro of several cars, says Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars which he is now using. Robert Cobb Kenedy, convicted of being a spy was executed on Saturday at Fort Lafayette.

Gold closed at 157.

Singleton on his return to Washington ridiculed the renewal of peace rumors and was certain that neither Davis nor Lee had any intention of submitting.

Cook has been assigned to command in the army of the Potomac.

Mosby has six hundred men under his command, three hundred in Loudon and the same number in Prince William.

Trial of St. Albans raid concluded on Friday, decision promised on Wednesday.

English Parliament had a discussion on the 13th on Canadian defence. Some speakers regarding the war with the United States as altogether probable.

The House was however assured by the minister that relations between England and the United States were altogether amicable.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES!

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, WE WILL SELL:
40 Reams Printing and Wrapping Paper;
A lot of Household Furniture;
A Fine Gold Watch;
3 setts good Buggy Harness;
3 Saddles;
A Carpet; lot of Carpenter's Tools, and other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
March 31st, 1865. 289—1t.

CARIAGE HORSES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, APRIL 1ST, AT Towles' Auction and Commission Store, Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock:
A pair of good safe Carriage Horses.
2 good doubled barrelled Guns.
Several excellent Trunks, Looking glasses, and many other goods.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
289—1t.* Auctioneer.

No. 1 FAMILY FLOUR;
CRUSHED SUGAR;
GRANULATED SUGAR;
BROWN SUGAR;
RIO COFFEE;
COTTON YARNS;
BLACK GLACE SPOOL COTTON;
ELEY'S WATER-PROOF GUN CAP,
For sale at
J. KINSEY.
March 30, 1865. 289—1t*.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

* * * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from these Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.
CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l
March 18, 1865, 278—6t,

BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 1ST APRIL, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at our sales room, we will sell, without reserve, a
No. 1 BLACKSMITH,
about 25 years old.
W. F. ASKEW & CO.
March 29, 1865. 287—td

SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
Raleigh, March 24, 1865. 283—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per-hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy, 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS FOR SALE at this office. Apply soon. 285—tf.